

No. IV.—‘SEALARK’ RHYNCHOTA.

By WM. LUCAS DISTANT, *F.E.S.**(Communicated by* J. STANLEY GARDINER, *M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.)*

(Plate 4.)

Read 17th December, 1908.

THE collection made by Mr. Gardiner in the Seychelles comprises 40 species, viz., 28 species of Heteroptera and 12 of Homoptera. Walker was the first to write on the Heteroptera of these islands, and in 1872* he described 3 species collected by Dr. Perceval Wright, one of which has been found by Mr. Gardiner.

In 1893 Bergroth and Reuter worked out the collections made by M. Ch. Alluaud and Père Philibert so far as the Heteroptera was concerned, and were able to enumerate 37 species †.

As regards the Heteroptera, the 28 species collected by Mr. Gardiner include 11 not contained in the list published by Bergroth, while that writer was able to enumerate 21 species not found by Mr. Gardiner, and Walker described 2 contained in neither list. The total Heteroptera of the Seychelles as now recorded therefore comprise 51 species. Of the Homoptera, beyond the 12 species here enumerated I know of no other record.

Beyond the distributional notes appended to the species it would have been well if a more thorough comparison of the Heteroptera could have been made with the corresponding fauna of Madagascar. The material, however, does not exist to make this practicable. Bergroth has apparently received many Rhynchota from that large island and has described a considerable number of genera and species in scattered papers; but he has practically given no figures which would allow of a more precise appreciation of those descriptions, nor has he yet published a list of those already described.

* Cat. Heteroptera, v. (1872).

† Rev. d'Entomologie, xii. (1893).

Order **RHYNCHOTA.**Suborder **HETEROPTERA.**Family **Pentatomidæ.**Subfamily **Cydninæ.**1. *Cydnus pallidipennis.*

Cydnus pallidipennis, Reut. Œfv. Fin. Vet. Soc. xxv. p. 3 (1882).

Aethlus pallidipennis, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 198 (1893).

Mahé.—Already recorded from the Seychelles. Originally described from West Africa.

2. *Geotomus proximus.*

Geotomus proximus, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1883, p. 54, t. iv. f. 163.

Praslin.—Previously recorded from La Digue and Bourbon.

Subfamily **Pentatominæ.**3. *Nezara viridula.*

Cimex viridula, Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 10, p. 444 (1758).

Nezara viridula, Dist. Biol. Cent.-Am., Rhynch. i. p. 78 (1880), *for synonymy.*

Cargados Carajos Islds.; Seychelles Islds.; Mahé.—Distributed throughout the Palearctic, Nearctic, and Ethiopian Regions, and over a large portion of the Neotropical, Oriental, and Australasian Regions.

4. *Bathycælia prælongirostris.*

Bathycælia prælongirostris, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 200 (1893).

Coetivy.—Originally described from Mahé.

AMIRANTEA, gen. nov.

Body oblong, a little convex; head longer than broad between eyes, concavely sinuate a little before eyes, apically rounded, central lobe scarcely or very slightly longer than the lateral lobes; antennæ with the basal joint scarcely reaching apex of head, second longer than first, a little shorter than third (remaining joints mutilated in specimens examined); rostrum reaching the base of the abdomen, basal joint enclosed between two longitudinal ridges on the under surface of the head, its apex reaching base of head, second joint longer than third, fourth shortest, little more than

half the length of third; eyes rounded, prominent, passing the anterior angles of the pronotum; pronotum convex, slightly longer than head, about twice as broad as long, lateral margins oblique, posterior angles subprominently rounded, a little centrally excavate near each lateral margin; scutellum a little shorter than head and pronotum together, subtriangular, convex at basal area and distinctly deflected at apical area, which is flattened, narrowed, the apex rounded; corium with the lateral margins convexly rounded from near base, apical margin obliquely straight, a little longer than membrane, which passes the apex of abdomen and is thickly longitudinally veined; odoriferous apertures transverse, slender, widened interiorly; abdomen beneath convex; legs moderately slender.

Apparently allied to *Gadarscama*, Reut., a genus I have not seen.

5. *Amirantea gardineri*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Head black, very coarsely punctate, the lateral and apical margins narrowly dull ochraceous; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints ochraceous, remainder mutilated in specimens examined; pronotum black, coarsely punctate, the lateral margins ochraceous, two levigate spots (sometimes united) at middle of anterior margin, and four levigate spots in transverse series across disk, stramineous, a smooth transverse opaque spot near each anterior angle; scutellum black, coarsely punctate and wrinkled, a central levigate line from base to about middle and the apex ochraceous, a somewhat large levigate spot near each basal angle stramineous; corium piceous, punctate, basal third of costal margin ochraceous, a discal longitudinal levigate raised line, which is obliquely and more broadly directed inward towards apex of scutellum, pale dull olivaceous green; membrane subhyaline, for basal two-thirds reflecting the dark abdomen beneath; head beneath and sternum black; rostrum, coxæ, and legs stramineous; abdomen beneath bright testaceous; apical joint of rostrum black; lateral margins of sternum ochraceous.

Long. 11 to 12½ millim.; exp. pronot. angl. 5½ millim.

Locality. Mahé.

Subfamily Tessaratominæ.

6. *Sepina seychellensis*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 3, 3 a.)

Above fuscous-brown; membrane piceous when reflecting abdomen beneath, dull greyish brown when expanded; head beneath and the apical and lateral margins above ochraceous; antennæ with the first and second joints ochraceous, third fuscous at base, stramineous at apex, fourth and fifth black with their apices ochraceous; pronotum with the margins and a central longitudinal line ochraceous; scutellum with a central ochraceous longitudinal line which is only plainly visible on basal half, the apex very pale ochraceous; corium with the veins brownish ochraceous, and with a discal greyish spot a little behind middle; connexivum ochraceous with black spots; body beneath, rostrum, and legs ochraceous, a broad sublateral fascia on each side of sternum and abdomen, two central longitudinal spots on mesosternum, and a linear spot on each side of head at base of rostrum, black; head rather longer than breadth

between eyes at base, the margins strongly sinuate before eyes, lobes about equal in length or the apex of the central lobe very slightly prominent, coarsely punctate, ocelli at base near eyes; antennæ with the first joint slightly passing apex of head, second longest, third a little shorter than fifth; rostrum almost reaching the apex of third abdominal segment; scutellum moderately convex, somewhat coarsely punctate, obscurely transversely wrinkled, the apex depressed; corium finely punctate; mesosternum centrally longitudinally sulcate.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 millim.

Locality. Seychelles Islds.

Allied to *S. urolaboides*, Sign., but differing by the longer and more elongate head, longer rostrum, &c.; from the other described species it may be distinguished by the central pale line to the pronotum and scutellum.

Subfamily Acanthosomatinae.

MAHEA, gen. nov.

Body depressed, in σ posteriorly attenuated. Head shorter than pronotum, about as long as space between eyes, narrowed in front of eyes to apex, the lateral margins concavely sinuate and with the apical margin somewhat strongly reflexed, lateral lobes slightly longer than the central lobe, but not quite meeting in front of it; antennæ four-jointed, basal joint stoutest, about reaching apex of head, second joint longest, about as long as third and fourth joints together, third a little longer than fourth; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, second joint slightly shorter than the third and about equal in length to the fourth; pronotum as long as broad, deflected and narrowed anteriorly, lateral margins moderately concavely sinuate, anterior margin subtruncate, a little produced behind eyes, posterior angles strongly produced in slender acute spines, posterior margin concavely sinuate before scutellum; scutellum longer than broad, transversely depressed near middle, and thence narrowed to apex, the lateral margins a little convex before and after the medial depression; corium somewhat narrow, posteriorly acutely attenuated and reaching the middle of the membrane, their posterior inner margins concave, membrane slightly passing the apex of the abdomen, the veins longitudinal; sternum with a raised longitudinal process between the anterior and posterior coxæ; abdomen beneath centrally longitudinally ridged, on each side obliquely deflected, in the σ with an acute spine on the posterior angles of the apical segments, in the ♀ more continuously spined from base, the spines on basal area very short, and the third spine before apex broadened, flattened, and toothed; legs simple, the posterior tibiæ curved; the ♀ is also less posteriorly attenuated than in σ ; tarsi with two joints.

7. *Mahea sexualis*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. σ 4, 4a; ♀ 7.)

Head ochraceous, with coarse brown punctures, two longitudinal series of black punctures on each side of the lateral lobes; antennæ castaneous, the basal joint more

or less shaded with black; pronotum ochraceous, thickly coarsely brownly punctate, the posterior angles castaneous, slenderly acutely produced and slightly directed backward, the margins narrowly paler, and a central pale longitudinal line sometimes almost obsolete; scutellum ochraceous, the basal area (excluding lateral margins) almost entirely castaneous, sparingly coarsely punctate, a distinct central longitudinal raised line on apical area; corium brownish ochraceous, thickly punctate; membrane piceous brown, the apical margin much paler; body beneath and legs ochraceous, a black spot between anterior and intermediate coxæ, lateral areas of sternum and base of abdomen more or less suffused with bright castaneous, apex of rostrum and apices of posterior femora piceous black.

Long., ♂ $8\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ 9 millim.; exp. pronot. angl., ♂ ♀, $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Locality. Mahé.

Dr. Schouteden has kindly sent me a ♂ specimen of this species from Madagascar.

Family Coreidæ.

Subfamily Coreinæ.

Division ANISOSCELARIA.

8. *Leptoglossus membranaceus*.

Cimex membranaceus, Fabr. Spec. ii. p. 351, 79 (1781).

Amirante Islands, Mahé, Praslin.—A very widely distributed species, found throughout British India, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago to Australasia, and not uncommon in Tropical and Southern Africa.

Subfamily Pseudophlœinæ.

9. *Acanthomia horrida*.

Syromastes horrida, Germ. in Siber. Rev. v. p. 145 (1837).

Mahé.—Recorded also from Mauritius and South Africa.

10. *Stenocephalus punctipes*.

Stenocephalus punctipes, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 85 (1873).

Mahé.—Originally described from Madagascar.

Subfamily Alydinæ.

Division LEPTOCORISARIA.

11. *Leptocorisa apicalis*, Westw. in Hope Cat. ii. p. 18 (1842).

Mahé.—Originally described from West Africa, also recorded from Mauritius and Madagascar.

Division ALYDARIA.

12. *Hypselopus intermedius*, sp. n.

Above obscure ferruginous; head with a black spot surrounding each ocellus; antennæ with the first and second joints reddish testaceous, the apex of the second joint black, third joint reddish testaceous, with the basal third luteous and its extreme apex black, fourth joint fuscous, with a subbasal annulation and the apex luteous; pronotum with a basal fascia which includes the lateral angles dark castaneous; apex of scutellum luteous; membrane bronzy brown; body beneath pale ochraceous, the abdomen with a greyish tint; two oblong discal black spots to mesosternum, placed one above each intermediate coxa, which are also marked by a transverse black line; anterior and intermediate femora reddish brown, the tibiæ and tarsi more ochraceous, posterior femora fuscous, posterior tibiæ and tarsi castaneous brown; the tibiæ with the basal third ochraceous; antennæ finely pilose, the basal joint more strongly pilose and projecting beyond the apex of head by about two-thirds of its length; central lobe of head distinctly prominent at apex, the head strongly punctate on apical and lateral margins, a central longitudinal incised impression on its basal half; pronotum rugose, punctate, the lateral angles subacutely prominent, the subanterior margin gibbose; scutellum thickly punctate and slightly wrinkled; corium somewhat sparingly finely punctate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, its apex black; abdomen beneath finely tomentose, a fine central longitudinal incised line, the segmental margins and the spiracles black; posterior femora not extending beyond the apex of the abdomen, pale, with a few black spines beneath on their apical halves, spines and hairs on apical halves of posterior tibiæ beneath black; posterior tarsi with the basal joint almost twice as long as remaining joints together.

Long. ♀ (including membrane) 19 millim.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Locality. Mahé.

Family Lygæidæ.

Subfamily Lygæinæ.

Division ORSILLARIA.

13. *Nysius cargadosensis*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 6, 6a.)

Head brownish, coarsely punctate, broad lateral fasciæ at inner margins of eyes black, the apical half of the central lobe ochraceously pilose and margined with black; antennæ brownish ochraceous; pronotum ochraceously closely pilose and coarsely blackly punctate, a raised transverse black line before anterior margin; scutellum piceous, thickly coarsely punctate, the apex greyish ochraceous; corium greyish ochraceous, irregularly mottled with fuscous, more prominently so on apical margin and longitudinally on disk; membrane pale hyaline; body beneath more or less piceous

or black; sternal segmental margins, legs, and posterior central disk of abdomen (where there is a longitudinal black spot) ochraceous; legs more or less punctured with black, the posterior femora infuscate; first joint of antennæ strongly incrassate, second longer than third, fourth thickened, cylindrical.

Long. 4 millim.

Locality. Cargados Carajos Islands.

Subfamily Aphaninæ.

Division CLERADARIA.

14. *Clerada apicornis*.

Clerada apicornis, Sign. in Maillard, Notes sur l'Île de la Réunion, Ins. p. 28, pl. xx. f. 8 (1862).

Le Craze.—Recorded from Réunion, Samoa, Mexico, Venezuela, and the West Indies, and apparently not uncommon in British India.

Division RHYPAROCHROMARIA.

15. *Budæus circumcinctus*.

Rhyparochromus circumcinctus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 97 (1872).

Desroches, Coetivy.—Originally described from the Seychelles.

Division APHANARIA.

16. *Dieuches annulatus*.

Rhyparochromus annulatus, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 949.

Mahé, Coetivy, Farquhar Atoll, Amirante.—Also found in Madagascar.

17. *Dieuches* sp.

Praslin.—One example of an undetermined species.

18. *Lethæus punctus*.

Lethæus punctus, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 203 (1893).

Praslin.—Originally described from the Seychelles.

Family **Pyrrhocoridae**.

Subfamily **Pyrrhocorinæ**.

19. *Scantius forsteri*.

Cimex forsteri, Fabr. Spec. Ins. ii. p. 368 (1781).

Farquhar Atoll.—Widely distributed in the Ethiopian Region including Madagascar; also recorded from Syria.

20. *Dysdercus ortus*, sp. n. (Plate 4. fig. 13.)

Head and rostrum testaceous red, the latter with the apical joint picuous or black; antennæ black, extreme base of first joint testaceous red; pronotum ochraceous, with a large black subquadrangular patch occupying basal half of disk but not reaching the posterior or lateral margins, lateral margins connected with a broad transverse subanterior fascia, testaceous red; scutellum black, its apex sometimes testaceous; corium pale ochraceous, with a transverse black spot on each tegmen near apex of claval suture; membrane black, the margins very narrowly greyish; sternum testaceous red, anterior and posterior margins of prosternum, posterior margins of meso- and metasterna, and the acetabula ochraceous, lateral areas of meso- and metasterna more or less black; abdomen beneath ochraceous, anterior segmental margins more or less black, the lateral margins irregularly testaceous red; legs black, coxæ, trochanters, and anterior femora beneath testaceous red; first, second, and fourth joints of antennæ subequal in length, third shortest; anterior margin of pronotum posteriorly closely wrinkled, the space represented by the subanterior red fascia convexly raised and profoundly incised at each margin, the lateral margins somewhat laminately reflexed, the black disk obscurely punctate and with a central pale longitudinal line; scutellum moderately globose; corium thickly punctate, anterior femora finely spined beneath and with two prominent spines near apex; rostrum reaching middle of abdomen.

Long. 12 to 14 millim.

Locality. Praslin, Cousin Isld.

The collection contained a fairly long series of specimens of this species, all of which are quite constant in character.

Family **Hydrometridæ.**Subfamily **Hydrometrinæ.**21. *Hydrometra ambulator*.

Hydrometra ambulator, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. xii. p. 45 (1855).

Mahé.—Also found in Southern Africa.

Subfamily **Veliinæ.**22. *Rhagovetia nigricans*.

Velia nigricans, Burm. Handb. ii. p. 213 (1835).

Mahé, Praslin.—Also recorded from Rodriguez, Abyssinia, Egypt, Syria, and Ceylon.

Subfamily **Gerrinæ**.Division **GERRINARIA**.23. *Gerris (Limnogonus) cereiventris*.

Gerris cereiventris, Sign. in Maillard, Notes sur l'Île de la Réunion, p. 30 (1862).

Mahé, Praslin.—Originally described from Réunion.

24. *Gerris (Limnogonus) dolosa*.

Limnogonus dolosus, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. 1893, p. 203.

Coetivy, La Digue (*fide* Bergroth).

Division **HALOBATINARIA**.25. *Halobates alluaudi*.

Halobates alluaudi, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. 1893, p. 204.

Coetivy, Amirante, Chagos Islds.—Mahé, Port Victoria, and Praslin (*fide* Bergroth).

Family **Reduviidæ**.Subfamily **Ectrichodiinæ**.*MASCAREGNASA*, gen. nov.

Head moderately short and broad, the postocular much longer than the antecular area, the central lobe distinctly prominent, obliquely and somewhat convexly narrowed from eyes to base, where it is attached to a distinct pronotal collar; ocelli close together on disk, almost between posterior margins of eyes; antennæ with the first joint about as long as head and pronotum together, second joint slightly shorter than first, remaining joints mutilated in unique typical specimen; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ, robust, basal joint short, second not quite reaching base of head; sternum and abdomen beneath with a central longitudinal impressed line; pronotum with the posterior lobe considerably longer than the anterior lobe, the latter armed with two long acute spines on each lateral margin, and a shorter more erect spine before and almost between them, the posterior lobe obliquely deflected from base towards the anterior lobe, with a central longitudinal impression, two rounded callosities on its posterior margin, the lateral angles subspinously prominent, the basal margin moderately excavate before scutellum, its lateral margins nearly straightly oblique; scutellum broader than long with three strong foveations at base, the central one broadest, and with two apical spinous angulations which are a little curved inwardly; tegmina not quite covering the margins of the

abdomen, the membrane very large and broad, much longer than corium, the latter with the whole of its narrow apical area somewhat prominently raised; legs moderate in size and length, anterior tibiæ distinctly a little spatulately outwardly produced at apex, the tibiæ and femora subequal in length, posterior tarsi mutilated in type.

26. *Mascaregnasa typica*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 9, 9 a.)

Head, pronotum, scutellum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous; first and second joints of antennæ (remainder mutilated in type), eyes, a spot near anterior coxæ, and a large spot on each lateral area of the mesonotum, piecous or black; corium and membrane black, the veins and apical angles of the corium pale testaceous; head and pronotum very densely and finely granulose; connexivum moderately exposed and slightly angulate at the segmental apices; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. 6 millim.

Locality. Mahé.

Family **Nepidæ**.

27. *Ranatra grandocula*.

Ranatra grandocula, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. 1893, p. 207.

Mahé.—Madagascar (*vide* Bergroth).

Family **Notonectidæ**.

28. *Anisops varius*.

Anisops varius, Fieb. Abh. böhm. Ges. Wiss. (v.) 7, p. 483 (1851).

Praslin, Mahé, Coetivy.—Also found in South Africa.

Other Species of Heteroptera recorded from the Seychelles, but not contained in this Collection.

Family **Pentatomidæ**.

29. *Nezara acuta*.

Rhaphigaster acutus, Dall. Cat. Hem. i. p. 277 (1851).

Recorded from Mahé (Bergroth).—Widely distributed in Tropical Africa.

Family **Coreidæ**.

30. *Serinetha toricollis*.

Serinetha toricollis, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 200 (1893).

Described from Mahé.

Family **Lygæidæ**.31. *Ninus sechellensis*.

Ninus sechellensis, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 201 (1893).

Described from Mahé.

32. *Pachygrontha bipunctata*.

Pachygrontha bipunctata, Stål, Hem. Afr. ii. p. 149 (1865).

Recorded from Mahé (Bergroth).—Originally described from the Mauritius.

33. *Paromius sechellesus*.

Plociomerus sechellesus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 120 (1872).

Described from the Seychelles; also found in Ceylon, Burma, and Japan.

34. *Pamera reducta*.

Plociomerus reductus, Walk. Cat. Het. v. p. 120 (1872).

Originally described from the Seychelles.

35. *Pamera vincta*.

Pamera vincta, Say, New Harm. Ind. (1831); id. Compl. Writ. i. p. 333 (1859).

Pamera parvula, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 198 (1893).

Very widely distributed: common in British India, recorded from Christmas Island and Tahiti; occurs in South Africa; described by Say from North-American specimens. As *Pamera parvula*, Dall., recorded by Bergroth from Mahé.

36. *Stilbocoris solivagus*.

Stilbocoris solivagus, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. xii. pp. 201-2 (1893).

Described from Mahé.

37. *Diniella nitida*.

Dinia nitida, Reut. Öfv. Finska Vet. Soc. Förh. xxv. p. 24 (1882).

Originally described from West Coast of Africa; recorded by Bergroth from La Digue.

38. *Dieuches placidus*.

Beosus placidus, Stål, Hem. Afr. ii. p. 171 (1865).

Recorded by Bergroth as from Mahé; originally described by Stål from Bourbon.

Family **Pyrrhocoridæ**.39. *Dysdercus fasciatus*.

Dysdercus fasciatus, Sign. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) viii. p. 954 (1861).

Widely distributed.—Recorded from West and East Africa and from Madagascar.

Bergroth has recorded it from Seychelles on the strength of a specimen so labelled in the collection of his late critical target, Fallou.

40. *Dysdercus nigrofasciatus*.

Dysdercus nigro-fasciatus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 36.

Widely distributed in tropical and subtropical Africa.—Bergroth states that he has seen the species from Mahé.

Family **Aradidæ**.

41. *Pictinus invalidus*.

Brachyrrhynchus invalidus, Bergr. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 200 (1893).

Pictinus invalidus, Bergr. Entomol. Tidskr. xv. p. 109 (1894).

Recorded as from La Digue.

Family **Reduviidæ**.

42. *Oncocephalus angulatus*.

Oncocephalus angulatus, Reut. Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn. xii. p. 696, t. i. f. ii. (1883).

Originally described from the Mauritius.—Recorded from Seychelles by Bergroth.

43. *Oncocephalus sordidus*.

Oncocephalus sordidus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1855, p. 44.

Recorded from Mahé by Bergroth.—Found in South and East Africa, Madagascar, and Reunion.

44. *Conorhinus rubrofasciatus*.

Cimex rubrofasciatus, de Geer, Mém. iii. p. 349, t. xxxv. f. 12 (1773).

Recorded from Mahé.—Outside the Palearctic Region this species is very widely distributed.

45. *Arbela elegantula*.

Arbela elegantula, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 42 (1865).

Originally described from Bourbon.—Recorded by Bergroth as from Mahé.

46. *Nabis capsiformis*.

Nabis capsiformis, Germ. in Silb. Rev. v. p. 132 (1837).

Recorded from Mahé.—Also found in Palearctic, Oriental, Ethiopian, and Nearctic Regions.

Family **Ceratocombidæ**.47. *Ceratocombus insularis*.

Ceratocombus insularis, Reut. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 208 (1893).

La Digue.

Family **Capsidæ**.48. *Trigonotylus ruficornis*, var. *tenuis*.

Trigonotylus ruficornis, var. *tenuis*, Reut. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 208 (1893).

Mahé.

49. *Collaria improvisa*.

Collaria improvisa, Reut. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 208 (1893).

Mahé.

50. *Cyrthorrhinus parviceps*.

Cyrthorrhinus parviceps, Reut. Rev. d'Ent. ix. p. 258 (1890).

Described from Egypt, but subsequently recorded from Mahé.

Family **Anthocoridæ**.51. *Lasiochilus alluaudi*.

Lasiochilus alluaudi, Reut. Rev. d'Ent. xii. p. 209 (1893).

La Digue.

Suborder HOMOPTERA.

Family **Cicadidæ**.

Subfamily Cicadinæ.

Division POLYNEURARIA.

52. *Yanga andriana*.

Platypleura andriana, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1899, p. 476, t. xvi. f. 2.

Yanga andriana, Dist. Syn. Cat. Hom. part 1, Cicadidæ, p. 17 (1906).

Praslin, Mahé.—Originally described from Madagascar.

Division CICADARIA.

53. *Cicada pulverulenta*. (Plate 4. figs. 8, 8 a, 8 b.)

Cicada pulverulenta, Dist. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1905, p. 199.

Praslin, Mahé, Le Craze.—Also found in Madagascar.

Family **Fulgoridæ.**Subfamily **Lophopinæ.***IVINGA*, gen. nov.

Vertex subquadrate, extending beyond the eyes, the margins ridged, the carination of the face appearing at the apex of vertex as four small acute points; face a little longer than broad, moderately narrowed towards apex, which is concavely sinuate, the lateral margins carinate, and with two central longitudinal carinations which scarcely reach the apex; clypeus longer than broad, somewhat swollen, with a distinct central longitudinal carination; pronotum short, broad, about as long as vertex, the anterior margin a little roundly produced, the posterior margin slightly concave before mesonotum, with two central carinations, between which are two small tubercles, lateral margins sinuate, posterior lateral angles somewhat subacutely prominent, the margins of the prosternum seen on each side above and obliquely transversely carinate; mesonotum almost as long as pronotum and vertex together, moderately globose on anterior area, with a faint central longitudinal carination and distinctly transversely impressed before apex; legs of moderate size, the anterior trochanters longly produced, posterior tarsi with the basal joint short and inerassate; tegmina a little more than twice as long as broad, costal margin arched to a little before middle, then deflected to apex, which is rounded, posterior claval margin almost straight and extending to apex, which is posteriorly subangulate, costal membrane broad, obliquely transversely veined, remaining surface above clavus more or less reticulately veined, elaval vein extending to apex, clavus somewhat indistinctly transversely veined; wings shorter than tegmina, with transverse veins defining somewhat long apical cells.

54. *Ivinga typica*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 2, 2 a.)

Head, pronotum, mesonotum, sternum, and legs dark ochraceous; abdomen above and beneath pale ochraceous; tegmina very pale ochraceous, with the veins dark ochraceous; wings white, subhyaline; eyes pale castaneous; structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long. excl. tegm. 7 millim.; exp. tegm. 17 millim.

Locality. Mahé.

Subfamily **Ricaniinæ.**Division **RICANIINARIA.**55. *Privesa infusca*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 5, 5 a.)

Body and legs piceous brown; eyes ochraceous, transversely striped with piceous; clypeus, rostrum, sternum, and femora paler and more ochraceous; tegmina piceous or piceous brown, central and posterior claval margins brownish ochraceous, the costal margin broadening before a black stigmatal spot which is slightly margined with white

on each side, a discal white suffusion formed by small spots beyond middle, and two submarginal white spots, one near apex and the other below it; wings hyaline, the venation and a broad marginal fascia black; head short, transverse, the margins ridged and with three longitudinal ridges, one central, the others sublateral; face finely and densely granulose, with three longitudinal ridges, the central ridge straight, the other two sublateral and curved; clypeus with a distinct central ridge, which neither reaches base nor apex; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum with a central longitudinal ridge, on each side of which is a small tuberculous spot; mesonotum with three longitudinal ridges, one central, the others sublateral and united anteriorly at the apex of the central ridge; posterior tibiæ with two strong spines, one at and the other before apex; tegmina with the apical margin considerably shorter than the inner margin, the apex obtusely rounded.

In some specimens the white macular markings to the tegmina are almost obsolete.

Long. excl. tegm. 8 millim.; exp. tegm. 22 to 23 millim.

Locality. Mahé, Praslin.

Division NOGODINIARIA.

OSAKA, gen. nov.

Head including eyes a little broader than pronotum, eyes directed backward and almost extending to the pronotal basal lateral angles; vertex very short and transverse, the anterior and posterior margins truncate, the former almost on a line with the anterior margins of the eyes, tricarinate, the carinations continuous with the same number on the face, which is about as broad as long, the lateral margins moderately convex, distinctly deflected towards base of clypeus, basal margin straightly truncate and obscurely ridged; clypeus with a strong central longitudinal ridge, the lateral margins more obscurely ridged; pronotum short, but nearly twice as long as vertex, its anterior margin truncate between the eyes, lateral margins oblique, the posterior margin subangularly concavely sinuate, strongly centrally longitudinally ridged; mesonotum large, twice as long as pronotum, centrally tricarinate, the central carination straight, the lateral carinations deflected anteriorly and meeting at the apex of the central one; tegmina much longer than abdomen, about half as broad as long, apically widened and rounded, costal membrane transversely veined, the radial area beneath it as far as stigmal spot without veins, four series of transverse veins defining five series of cellular areas, two at end of basal cell longer than three discal near middle, these are followed by about six long cells, the ante-apical cells more numerous and a little longer than the apical cells, some of which are bifurcate, claval vein united to anterior claval margin at a little beyond its middle, and again united with its posterior margin by two rather obscure but robust transverse veins; wings with two transverse veins near middle; posterior tibiæ with two strong spines.

56. *Osaka hyalina*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 15, 15 a.)

Body ochraceous brown, legs paler and more ochraceous; ridges to vertex, pro- and mesonota paler in hue; face paler ochraceous brown, densely finely punctate, the carinations ochraceous, the lateral carinæ outwardly spotted with brown; clypeus pale ochraceous brown, densely finely punctate, the central and marginal ridges ochraceous; tegmina hyaline, the veins piceous, a somewhat large costal stigmatal spot, the claval area behind claval vein brownish ochraceous; wings hyaline, the veins piceous.

Long. excl. tegm. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.; exp. tegm. 13 millim.

Locality. Mahé.

57. *Osaka relata*, sp. n.

Allied to *O. hyalina*, but smaller; body and legs ochraceous not olivaceous brown; face pale ochraceous, apically more oblique towards clypeus, the spots at outer margins of lateral carinæ smaller and paler in hue.

Long. excl. tegm. 4 millim.; exp. tegm. 11 millim.

Locality. Cousin Islands, Seychelles.

Subfamily Delphacinæ.

Genus *UGYOPS*.

Ugyops, Guér. Voy. Ind.-Orient. Bélanger, Zool. p. 477 (1834).

Hygiops, Amy. & Serv. Hist. Hém. p. 511 (1843).

Bidis, Walk. List Hom. Suppl. p. 85 (1858).

Hygyops, Stål, Hem. Afr. iv. p. 175 (1866).

I have retained the name *Ugyops*, Guér., for this genus for the following reasons:— (1) It is the earliest and original name. (2) Although Amyot and Serville substituted *Hygiops* for it, "Le nom avait été fautivement écrit *Ugyops*," *Hygiops* cannot be accepted as final, for (3) Stål has again altered it to *Hygyops*. It is therefore, I think, better to accept the usual priority in this case, though the name is of faulty construction, than to embark on this conflict in emendation.

58. *Ugyops senescens*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 16, 16 a.)

Vertex, pronotum, and mesonotum very pale luteous; vertex with the apical and lateral margins and a central longitudinal line black; pronotum with a central castaneous line not reaching apex, and two black spots on each lateral area; mesonotum with a central longitudinal castaneous line, on each side of which is a more obscure curved line, and two black oblique lines on each lateral area, between which the colour is much darker; abdomen above pale luteous, a central line and the posterior segmental margins castaneous, the lateral and apical areas broadly irregularly piceous; face, clypeus, sternum, and legs very pale luteous, face spotted with black, the spots arranged in four longitudinal series, those on each side of the central sulcation most distinct, the marginal series more obscure; clypeus with two piceous spots near base and two near apex; abdomen beneath

more or less piceous; apices of femora, three annulations to anterior and intermediate tibiæ, apices of tarsi and apex of rostrum piceous; vertex considerably projecting in front of eyes; face elongate, much longer than broad, narrowest at base and widened towards clypeus, which is also elongate but shorter than face; posterior tibiæ with a long robust apical spur; antennæ with the first joint a little shorter than the second, the first apically fuscous and the second biannulated with fuscous; tegmina subhyaline, the veins alternately ochraceous and black, the apical margin distinctly black-spotted, costal margin ochraceous; wings hyaline, the veins mostly black.

Long. excl. tegm. 8 millim.; exp. tegm. 14 millim.

Locality. Praslin, Desroches.

Family **Cercopidæ.**

Subfamily Aphrophorinæ.

59. *Ptyelus mahei*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 14, 14 a.)

Piceous or piceous brown; lateral and apical margins of the vertex narrowly ochraceous, containing two small black spots at apex; scutellum with a central black spot at base; body beneath and legs piceous, apices of the femora, bases of the anterior and intermediate tibiæ, and the whole of the posterior tibiæ and tarsi pale ochraceous; vertex considerably shorter than the pronotum, obscurely thickly finely punctate, about half as long as breadth between eyes, convexly rounded anteriorly, the margin somewhat reflexed; pronotum obscurely thickly finely punctate, a central incised longitudinal line on anterior area, and a central raised longitudinal line on posterior area; scutellum very finely transversely wrinkled; tegmina densely finely punctate; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ, testaceous at base, black at apex; face centrally finely granulose, transversely striate on lateral areas; posterior tibiæ with two strong spines.

Long. 8 millim.

Locality. Mahé.

Family **Jassidæ.**

Subfamily Bythoscopinæ.

GALBOA, gen. nov.

Vertex very short, angular, obliquely directed in front of eyes, which almost extend to the lateral pronotal angles; face broader than long, strongly centrally longitudinally carinate; ocelli placed near apex of face between eyes, farther apart from each other than from eyes, about as far apart from central carination as from eyes; clypeus not visible in the strongly carded typical specimen; pronotum about as long as scutellum, conically produced in front, angularly concave at base, the lateral angles broadly angulate but not produced; scutellum broad, subtriangular, an angulate impressed line before apical area;

tegmina with the veins granulose, five apical cells; posterior tibiæ very slightly curved and thickly finely spinulose.

This genus by the structure of the head and pronotum strongly resembles *Tartessus*, Stål, belonging to the subfamily Jassinæ, but the position of the ocelli clearly locates *Galboa* in the Bythoscopinæ.

60. *Galboa typica*, sp. n. (Plate 4. fig. 11.)

Pale fuscous brown, scutellum and legs more ochraceous; vertex darkly granulose on its anterior margin; face thickly, darkly, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the central longitudinal carinate line ochraceous; pronotum rugulose and coarsely punctate, the extreme basal margin ochraceous; scutellum sparsely, coarsely, brownly punctate, the apical area almost unicolorous; tegmina with the veins palely granulose; legs pale ochraceous, the posterior tibiæ thickly spotted with black near the bases of the spinules, anterior and intermediate femora with a longitudinal black spot on upper surface; tarsal claws black.

Long. 5 millim.

Locality. Mahé.

Subfamily Jassinæ (including *Acocephalina*).

Division HECALUSARIA.

61. *Chelusa seychellensis*, sp. n. (Plate 4. fig. 12.)

Sordidly pale ochraceous; vertex with two small black spots on apical margin and three central similar spots on basal margin; pronotum with two small black spots on each side of disk, placed one above the other, the uppermost smallest and somewhat indistinct; scutellum with a black marginal spot on each side a little before the middle and a similarly coloured spot before apex; a somewhat broad black longitudinal fascia near the lateral margins of pro- and mesosterna; anterior and intermediate femora spotted with black on their apical areas, posterior femora with the apical area black above, posterior tibiæ longitudinally black above, all the tarsal claws black; (body beneath imperfectly seen, owing to the unique typical specimen being carded); vertex about as long as breadth between eyes, flat, centrally depressed, somewhat conically rounded at apex; pronotum about as long as vertex, both of which are irregularly, sparsely, finely, darkly punctate; tegmina with the veins prominent and margined with darker punctures.

Long. 8 millim.

Locality. Farquhar Atoll.

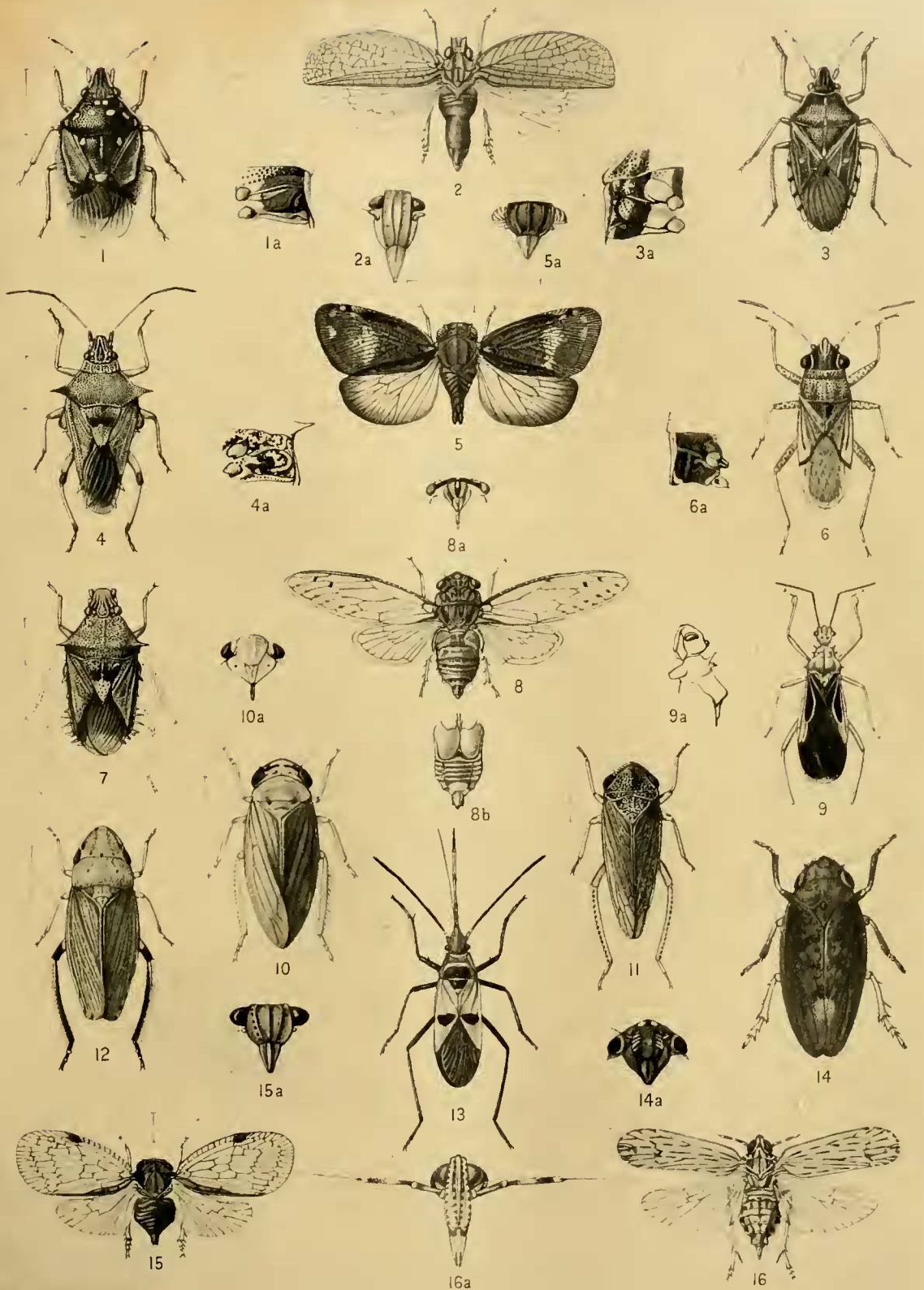
Division JASSUSARIA.

62. *Jassus indicus*.

Cælidia indica, Walk. List Hom. iii. p. 855 (1851).

Jassus indicus, Dist. Faun. B. I., Rhynch. iv. p. 327, f. 210 (1908).

Mahé.—Found throughout British India.



Division ATHYSANUSARIA.

63. *Athysanus insularis*, sp. n. (Plate 4. figs. 10, 10 a.)

Greyish white or very pale flavescent; vertex with a transverse arched piceous line between the eyes, broken in the middle and not reaching the eyes; scutellum with a small black spot near each basal angle; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; tegmina subhyaline, the veins pale flavescent; vertex a little shorter than pronotum, about half as long as breadth between eyes, convexly rounded in front of eyes, ocelli on margin a little in front of eyes; face about as long as breadth at base; scutellum strongly transversely impressed before apical area; tegmina passing the apex of the abdomen.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 millim.

Locality. Amirantes; Eagle Isld.

I know of no other recorded species from the Seychelles, at least I have none amongst my notes.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 4.

- Fig. 1. *Amirantea gardineri*, g. et sp. n.
 Fig. 1 a. Sternum of same showing odoriferous aperture.
 Fig. 2. *Ivinga typica*, g. et sp. n.
 Fig. 2 a. Face and clypeus of same.
 Fig. 3. *Sepina seychellensis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 3 a. Sternum of same showing odoriferous aperture.
 Fig. 4. *Mahea sexualis*, ♂, g. et sp. n.
 Fig. 4 a. Sternum of same showing odoriferous aperture.
 Fig. 5. *Privesa infusca*, sp. n.
 Fig. 5 a. Face and clypeus of same.
 Fig. 6. *Nysius caryadosensis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 6 a. Side view of sternum of same.
 Fig. 7. *Mahea sexualis*, ♀, g. et sp. n.
 Fig. 8. *Cicadu pulverulenta*, Distant, ♂.
 Fig. 8 a. Face and clypeus of same.
 Fig. 8 b. Ventral surface of abdomen showing opercula.
 Fig. 9. *Mascaregnasa typica*, g. et sp. n.
 Fig. 9 a. Side view of head and pronotum showing rostrum.
 Fig. 10. *Athysanus insularis*, sp. n.
 Fig. 10 a. Face and clypeus of same.

- Fig. 11. *Galboa typica*, sp. n.
Fig. 12. *Chelusa seychellensis*, sp. n.
Fig. 13. *Dysdercus ortus*, sp. n.
Fig. 14. *Ptyelus mahei*, sp. n.
Fig. 14 a. Face and clypeus of same.
Fig. 15. *Osaka hyalina*, g. et sp. n.
Fig. 15 a. Face and clypeus of same.
Fig. 16. *Ugyops senescens*, sp. n.
Fig. 16 a. Face, clypeus, and antennæ of same.